

year's Monsignor McGowan Cornerstone Award.

This prestigious award is presented annually to individuals who best exemplify the spirit, leadership and service of the late Monsignor Andrew J. McGowan as a catalyst for social, cultural and economic growth and promoting the charitable ideals of philanthropy and collaboration in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

Mr. Moskovitz was affiliated with his family's dry goods business and later with the Hudson Coal Company before embarking on a banking career with First National Bank of Jermyn. After serving as cashier and then vice president, Mr. Moskovitz was named president in 1961 where he forged a reputation as a leader in automobile and small business financing and home mortgages. He also led the way in promoting women to administrative positions in the bank.

After a prominent career, he retired as President of the First National Bank of Jermyn in 1993 after more than 40 years of service that saw the bank's assets increase nearly a hundredfold to \$300 million under his leadership.

Active in the community, Mr. Moskovitz served two terms as a member of Jermyn Borough Council and he was chairman of the Pennsylvania State School for the Deaf.

Mrs. Moskovitz, Mr. Moskovitz' wife of 38 years, graduated from Temple University's School of Pharmacy after which she worked in that profession for 30 years. She, too, has been highly active in the community, serving on boards and committees of many educational, health care and cultural organizations, including Mercy Healthcare Foundation Board, University of Scranton, Northeastern Pennsylvania Philharmonic League Board, United Way of Lackawanna County, the Country Club of Scranton, Mercy Hospital, Sacred Heart of Mary Church and the Greater Scranton Chamber of Commerce.

Mrs. Moskovitz formerly served on boards and committees of St. Joseph's Center, The Lucan Center for the Arts, Cultural Council, the Philharmonic Women's League of Scranton, the Women's Golf Association of the Country Club of Scranton; St. Joseph's Hospital in Carbondale, Allied Services, Visiting Nurse Association, Temple Hesed Sisterhood, Family Services of Lackawanna County, Mercy Health Care System and the American Cancer Society's Daffodil Days.

Mrs. Moskovitz was a former commentator for the Radio Broadcasting Program for the Blind Association and was Jermyn's coordinator of volunteers each year for the Blind Association Days. She has served on the Laity Committee of the Diocesan Synod, Preparatory Commission of the Hospital Trustee Association, Women's Activities at the Scranton Club, Saint Andrea Society, St. Joseph's Center Auxiliary, Hadassah and the Society of Pennsylvania Hospital Pharmacists. Mrs. Moskovitz was a recipient of the Globe Store and Estee Lauder Star Achiever Award for outstanding service in northeastern Pennsylvania.

Madam Speaker, please join me in congratulating Ann and Leo Moskovitz on this auspicious occasion. Their selection to receive the Monsignor McGowan Cornerstone Award is entirely fitting because their lives reflect an extraordinary level of service and contribution to their community where they have improved the quality of life for all.

RECOGNIZING THE SCHOOL OF HEALTH PROFESSIONS AT YVONNE A. EWELL TOWNVIEW CENTER

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 20, 2009

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the School of Health Professions at Yvonne A. Ewell Townview Center in Dallas, Texas for receiving the Blue Ribbon Award from the U.S. Department of Education.

This prestigious award is given to public and private elementary, middle, and high schools that show outstanding gains in student achievement as well as superior academic programs. Additionally, it recognizes the achievements of institutions that have a large portion of students who come from disadvantaged backgrounds. Many times, these schools serve as models for other institutions across the country and offer insight into the ways we can improve education in some of our most troubled neighborhoods.

In Dallas, there were a total of four institutions that were selected for this award. In addition to the School of Health Professions, George B. Dealey Montessori Academy, George Peabody Elementary School, and Victor H. Hexter Elementary School were also selected as Blue Ribbon Award recipients.

Madam Speaker, I ask my fellow colleagues to join me in recognizing the accomplishments of the School of Health Professions at Yvonne A. Ewell Townview Center in addition to all the schools across the country that were awarded with this prestigious honor.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF POINTS OF LIGHT

HON. STEPHEN F. LYNCH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 20, 2009

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the Points of Light initiative. Established by a call to service by President George H. W. Bush, Points of Light has led our nation to tremendous gains in service and volunteerism over the past two decades.

The Points of Light Foundation has recently merged with Hands On Network to form the Points of Light Institute. On this special 20th anniversary, I want to commend this organization for its extraordinary work in the promotion of service, while transforming communities throughout America.

In 2008, the Points of Light Institute and its 250 Hands On volunteer action centers engaged over 1.2 million volunteers in service and managed over 520,000 volunteer projects. The value of this service is beyond measure to the neighborhoods that have been positively impacted by this remarkable contribution to the health and welfare of communities throughout the United States.

One of Points of Light's affiliates is Boston Cares. This year alone, Boston Cares has mobilized 18,250 volunteers who have donated

over 50,000 hours of service to 155 Greater Boston schools and nonprofit organizations. Throughout the year Boston Cares volunteers have consistently gone above and beyond, from a drive that raised a thousand pounds of food per day throughout the month of February for struggling food pantries, to generating an additional 2,000 volunteer hours during this summer's United We Serve campaign.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to commemorate this 20-year milestone for Points of Light and I congratulate them on 20 years of identifying and managing people-powered projects to tackle critical problems across the nation. I urge all of my colleagues to join with me in honoring Points of Light and Boston Cares.

SECTION BY SECTION ANALYSIS—
USA PATRIOT AMENDMENTS ACT
OF 2009

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 20, 2009

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I submit the following:

Sec. 1. Short title and table of contents. Section 1 names this Act the "USA PATRIOT Amendments Act of 2009" and provides a table of contents for the entire bill.

TITLE I—USA PATRIOT ACT RELATED
AMENDMENTS

Sec. 101. Roving Wiretaps. Sec. 101 clarifies that when the government only provides a description of the target of surveillance for purposes of obtaining a warrant (whether or not that warrant is for a regular or roving FISA warrant), that description must be sufficient to allow a court to determine that the target is a single individual.

Sec. 102. Extension of Sunset of Sections 206 and 215 of USA PATRIOT Act. Sec. 102 extends the sunset dates of roving wiretaps and FISA business records to December 31, 2013.

Sec. 103. Access to Certain Tangible Things under section 501 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978. Sec. 103 (§215 tangible things) requires a statement of specific and articulable facts showing that the tangible things sought are relevant to an authorized investigation, other than a threat assessment. The "specific and articulable" language is not present in the current law, and is a more exacting standard for government to meet.

This section also retains the concept that certain types of records are "presumptively relevant" to a counterterrorism or counterintelligence related investigation (assuming an appropriate statement containing specific and articulable facts). The retention of the "presumptive relevance" for documents pertaining to foreign powers or agents of a foreign power accomplishes two important goals. First, it puts the government and a court on notice that these types of records are the type of documents that Congress generally expects the government will be pursuing in furtherance of authorized counterterrorism and counterintelligence investigations. The presumptive relevance standard does not, however, allow the government to obtain the documents merely by showing relevance to a foreign power or agent of a foreign power through a statement of "specific and articulable facts." A court must also find that the requested records are actually relevant to an authorized investigation.

Second, the government may be able to acquire certain records even if it cannot show